

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 2A, "The Classical Period in World History"

**Ch. 6:** What is the most common source of change: connection or diffusion versus independent invention?

	Classical Greece	
<b>Independent invention</b>	<p>City-state: active participation, constitution, council, elections</p> <p>Olympic Games</p> <p>Philosophy: rational basis for political order (Plato, Aristotle), philosopher kings; rational investigation of natural world</p> <p>Art: Doric, Ionic, Corinthian architecture; drama;</p> <p>Math: Euclidian geometry</p>	<p>Participation in politics was an ideal of Greek Society, this is more easily accomplished with a more local government. This system was only changed when Greece became part of Macedonian empire, but even then the city-states retained a great deal of power and control</p> <p>City-states joined for the Olympics in celebration of the male body and athletic skill. Served to unite city-states</p> <p>Philosophy grew out of lack of emotion evoked by Greek religion. Brought great change in perception of events/actions/observations. Greek science became very rational and philosophical.</p> <p>Drama was used to ponder the human condition; Architecture was focused around monumental construction- "classical architecture" – which was mostly used in celebration of Gods. Greek architecture evolved through three stages, each with more grandeur and more ornate than the last</p> <p>Mathematics served as a means of understanding nature's patterns, it grew with philosophy.</p>
<b>Adoption and diffusion</b>	<p>Ideas spread during Hellenistic Empire</p> <p>Alphabet</p> <p>Commercial agriculture</p> <p>Science and mathematics</p> <p>Astronomy</p>	<p>Alexander the great united centralized political tradition of East w/ Greek culture. Lead to spread of ideas throughout Greece, Middle East, Egypt and India.</p> <p>Alphabet was adopted from Pheonecian civilization.</p> <p>System of growing cash crops and importing staples was adopted. The importation of staples such as grains caused many small farmers to go into debt and forfeit their land to become tenant farmers. Made aristocratic land-holders richer.</p> <p>Hellenistic contacts with Egypt and expansion of cultural exchange in Mediterranean and Middle East led Greeks to adopt a less philosophical approach to science and to begin more scientific, mathematical and astronomical research. In essence their approach to these subjects was changed. Euclidian geometry and Pythagorean theorems were created as a result.</p>
	<p>What encouraged or hindered the adoption or diffusion of ideas?</p>	<p>Encouraged: trade and contact with other regions of world (via Alexander's empire)</p> <p>Hindered: natural barriers and cultural barriers (making one culture's acceptance of another culture' characteristics difficult because of great differences in culture. Should I say culture one more time?)</p>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 2A, “The Classical Period in World History”

**Ch. 5:** Comparisons of the major religious and **philosophical** systems including some underlying similarities in cementing a social hierarchy

	<b>6<sup>th</sup> B.C.E. Confucianism in East Asia</b>	
Political Ideology	<p>Confucian “Analects” advocated need to restore order and harmony</p> <p>Government based on advice of “shi,” scholar/gentry</p> <p>Emperor rule with interests and welfare of people</p> <p>Commoners respect authority of superiors</p> <p>Followers: Mencius: government based on consent of governed – right to overthrow</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Xunzi: need for authoritarian government – Legalist doctrine during Qui; enacted strict laws</p> <p>Daoism – retreat from society into oneness with nature</p> <p>Legalism – major goal to enhance power and wealth of the state.</p>	<p>Hinduism: Brahmins living in court exercised power as educators of rulers.</p> <p>Like the “shi,” the Brahmins’ literacy made them able administrators.</p>
Values in society	<p>Harmony dependent on each person accepting social position and performing social tasks</p> <p>Hierarchy of deference p. 105</p>	<p>Hinduism: Caste system-Brahmins Warriors Merchants Peasants and Artisans Untouchables</p> <p>Buddhism: Rejected caste system, won followers among lower classes</p> <p>Women accepted</p>
Education	<p>Institutionalization of Confucius’ teachings in the examination system; 124 B.C.E. state university; education in Confucian classics</p>	<p>Hinduism: Brahmins were scholars and school teachers</p> <p>Buddhism: Monks provided alternative to Brahmin priesthood for education</p>

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2B, “The Classical Period in World History” 800 B.C.E. – 1000 C.E.**

**Ch. 11:** Trace and explain the diffusion of major religious and philosophical belief systems by 1000 C.E.

	<b>Buddhism</b>	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>Islam</b>
<b>Appeal to masses</b>		Belief in afterlife Religious figure as god or savior Salvation Monastic Rise of holy men/saints	
<b>Spread to Regions</b>	India to China, Korea, Japan	Roman empire to parts of Africa Northern Europe	Middle East to Africa, India
<b>Relation to political disintegration and association with new groups</b>	Han generals split the empire Nomadic invasions Sui and Tang restored centralized power Buddhism came into favor with the court as Confucianism waned	Constantine – Constantinople, created 2 <sup>nd</sup> patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church Council of Nicea – unified doctrine and rationalism - Augustine	Islamic empire

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 1, “The Origins of Civilization”; 8000 B.C.E. To 600**  
**Ch. 2: Role of women in different belief systems**

	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Mesopotamia</b>	<b>Jewish</b>
<b>1) Family</b>	Strictly patriarchal in nature Man of the house made all of domestic decisions.	Patriarchal control of property Arranged marriages - based on property relationships Female infanticide However, older women could shape private domestic activities of family. “The man is the head of the household, but the woman is the neck, and can turn the head any way she wants.” –Big Fat Greek Wedding....thought I’d share. Also, John Adams, “...the power of the petticoat.” I like quotes. ☺	Matrilineal society Jewish Society was heavily influenced by Babylon and Mesopotamian society.
<b>2) Society, Religion, Politics</b>	Heads of State, Queens  Settled disputes Interesting note: Women play an enormously large role in the history/legends/mythology of Egypt, and many historical women figures were goddess-like. Why was there such a gap between what society thought of women of the past and what they thought of the women of that day.	Sumer - Female powers of sexuality Virginity Some expression in religious tasks Code of Hammurabi established basic legal recognition for women, yet clearly established a double-standard.	Females could not worship in center of temple
<b>3) Female Rights</b>	In general - as society became more “civilized” and practiced sedentary agriculture women’s role became more segregated and power diminished; increase birth rates; matrilineal transfer of property to heirs; and sign of ornamental wealth or demonstrative of prosperity. Egyptian writer quoted “Teach her, fill her belly, but hold her back from mastery”	Required to wear the veil  Rights not to be treated as property  Double standard for adultery  Right to divorce “Recognized, but limited.”- Jon Hill	Women in general played supplementary, supporting roles to men.

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 2B, “The Classical Period in World History”

**Ch. 11:** Understanding of how and why the collapse of empire was more severe in western Europe than it was in the eastern Mediterranean or in China

	Western Europe	Eastern Mediterranean	Han China
<b>Politics</b>	<p>Roman Empire fell apart political succession led to civil wars</p> <p>Armies could not find recruits</p> <p>Germanic kingdoms overran western empire</p> <p>Rome’s fall completely destroyed classical political foundations</p>	<p>Byzantine - preserved Hellenistic culture until 15th century</p> <p>North Africa became Islamic in 7th century</p>	<p>Han generals split the empire</p> <p>Fall of Han in 220 CE</p> <p>Nomadic invaders</p> <p>Centralized rule recovered under Sui and Tang in 618 CE</p>
<b>Economics</b>	<p>Roman economy less able to support taxation</p> <p>Formation of great estates decentralized government and economic authority</p> <p>Small farmers looked to estates for protection</p> <p>End of expansion stopped necessary slave supply</p>	<p>Maintained basic economic structures even with loss of most trade patterns</p>	<p>Conditions for peasants declined; reduced to serfdom</p> <p>Large landowners grew in power avoiding taxes and forming private armies</p> <p>Southern China maintained higher levels of economic growth</p>
<b>Social/Cul- tural</b>	<p>Romans less public service oriented</p> <p>Plague decimated population</p> <p>Cultural decline</p> <p>Lacked common religion needed to maintain unity during political fragmentation</p> <p>“I was not, I was, I am not, I have no more desires” Roman tombstone displaying cultural despair</p>	<p>Christianity spread after conversion of Constantine</p>	<p>Spread of Buddhism</p> <p>Chinese culture survived</p>

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2B, “The Classical Period in World History”**

**Ch. 8 & 9:** Compare the caste system to other systems of social inequality devised by early and classical civilizations, including slavery

	<b>Maurayan India</b>	<b><i>Gupta India</i></b>	<b>Han China or American Civilizations</b>
<b>Class Structure</b>	322-185 B.C.E. Monastic organization, included women  Priest not dependent on social status  Social mobility  Overturned cutltural system	319-540 C.E. Hinduism  Brahmin - source of power education administration religious rites mediator between gods and humans	China: Social mobility possible, limited strongly by shi  Social hierarchy: Dominance of the shi (literate) Peasants Artisans Merchants Limited social mobility Women – some freedom; still subordinate to men
<b>Myths or Religious beliefs</b>	Criticized Brahmin ritual, sacrifice and caste system  Accepted Vedic concept of Kharma  Kushan dynasty – Buddhism became more monastic	Brahmins – mediator between eities and humans  Caste system divinely ordained – established 1500-500 B.C.E.  Reformed to appeal to masses	China: Confucianism Individual subordinate to family->  community-> state taught acceptance of birth  Knowledge of Confucian teachings became requirement for entry into royal service
<b>Relationship to the power structure</b>	Ashoka adopted Buddhism 232 B.C.E.  Centralized bureaucracy, promoted social reforms  Missionaries spread Buddhism to S.E. Asia and Central Asia  Political collapse, invasions	Brahmins educated royal heirs, advisers to monarchs  Political influence with Gupta Empire  Period of temple building	China: Marriage allied landlords with shi Merchants grew in status from extensive trade; limited by shi  Centralized government based on shi bureaucracy (scholar gentry)

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 1, “The Origins of Civilization”; 8000 B.C.E. To 600**  
**Ch. 3: Role of nomadic groups in the collapse of empires**

	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>India and Southern Asia</b>
<b>Nature of Contact</b>	<p><b>Shang to Zou</b></p> <p>From north and west, continuously moving toward core</p> <p>Constant interaction</p> <p>The decentralized Shang civilization, already in decline, was set up into a vassal state by the nomadic Zhou</p> <p>During the Zhou dynasty, periodic nomadic raids and some lasting conquests pushed peasant migrants to the south and east down into Shandong peninsula and later the Yangtze river basins.</p>	<p><b>Harappan</b></p> <p>Weakened by flooding and arid climate</p> <p>Aryan migration 3000 to 2000 B.C.E.</p> <p>Superior weapons - chariot, metal tipped</p> <p>Harappan society was probably militarily weak and thus susceptible to invasion.</p> <p>The supplemental text said, the Aryans “moved into a region whose civilization was already in shambles</p>
<b>Impact of Contact</b>	<p>Built defenses, weapons technology</p> <p>More receptive to outside influence/social structures, political systems</p> <p>Mandate of Heaven</p> <p>Initially very strong rulers, but then the power tended to slip away from the Zhou kings into hands of Western local lords and Eastern families who controlled small regional states. This was the decline of the feudal system</p> <p>No change in language or writing</p>	<p>Major cities replaced by villages</p> <p>No monumental architecture</p> <p>Caste system - warriors, priests, commoners, slaves/serfs</p> <p>After Harappan building quality and town planning had begun to decline, the architecture was weakened further under Aryan rule.</p> <p>Scientific study mostly stopped. No advances in art or writing. Standards were lost</p>
<b>Identity of established civilizations</b>	<p>Strengthened sense of cultural identity</p> <p>United under strong rulers</p> <p>Dynasties revered by scholars and peasants as philosopher kings, scholar-bureaucrats</p> <p>Affected development of Japan, Korea, Vietnam</p> <p>Shang traditions held strong</p> <p>Same writing/language systems</p> <p>Two capitals initially (Xian and Loyang), but Loyang was then decided to be the true capital</p>	<p>Most aspects of culture became extinct -</p> <p>Mother-goddess, yoga, dancing god of fertility, swastika, lingum, bathing, agricultural techniques for growing rice and cotton survived</p> <p>Lost - standards for weight and measurement, writing, community planning, sewage control, engineering</p> <p>Illiterate war-aristocracy</p> <p>Vedic Age 1500-600 B.C.E.</p>

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2A, “The Classical Period in World History”**

**Ch. 7:** Compare the development of political systems in major early civilization

	<b>Roman Empire</b>	<b>Gupta or Han</b>
<b>Early</b>	<p>Balanced constitution – Republic</p> <p>Aristocrats – small farmers in Senate; plebians elected tribunes; consuls elected as chief magistrates</p> <p>Unified legal system – unusual compared to other civilizations</p> <p>Legal codes and popular assembly kept check on aristocratic power</p>	<p>Transferred state political structure from previous dynasty (Qin)</p> <p>Well centralized state; efforts to unite many ethnically different territories</p> <p>Based on combination of Confucian and Legalist ideals: autocracy, but with bureaucratic administration and legal codes</p>
<b>Empire</b>	<p>Military generals became emperors; loss of constitution</p> <p>Wider gap in social classes: wealthy aristocrats engaged in commercial agriculture (olives and grapes); small farmers displaced; urban unemployed; merchant class</p> <p>Larger military to control large number of slaves employed to replace farm labor</p>	<p>Emperor Han Wudi: the “Martial Emperor”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-aggressive (military) imperialism</li> <li>-expanded borders of Qin</li> <li>• Established examination on Confucian classics as basis for qualification for civil service; imperial academy</li> <li>• Confucianism became ?ideology</li> <li>• Bureaucratic power remained with landed aristocracy</li> <li>• Unproductive attempt to include educated commoners</li> </ul>
<b>Decline</b>	<p>Efforts at land reform</p> <p>Attempts to limit power of aristocracy</p> <p>Primary role of the state: providing adequate food supplies and public works</p> <p>Religious toleration: spread and adoption of Christianity</p> <p>Major factors leading to decline: poor farmers became urban unemployed; estate farms deteriorated; no principle of succession; frontier invasions</p>	<p>Wang Hang took power from Han (9-23 CE)</p> <p>When Han dynasty regained power, foreign and domestic stability declined</p> <p>Succession of “ineffective” rulers</p> <p>State examination system failed</p> <p>220 CE: formal end; fragmented China, ruled by invaders from steppes</p>



### Comparison and Snapshot Chart

#### Part 2A, “The Classical Period in World History”

**Ch. 4:** Compare international trading systems, e.g., the trans-Saharan trading system with the Silk Road

	<b><i>East Asia</i></b>	<b>India and Southern Asia</b>	<b>Middle East</b>
<b>Cultural/ Intellectual</b>	<p>Nomads: Hsiung-nu (Huns)</p> <p>Religion:</p> <p>Art:</p> <p>Technology: Paper in 8<sup>th</sup> century Gun powder</p>	<p>Indo-Europeans</p> <p>Buddhism through Asia, Persia, Africa</p>	<p>Hittites, Hyksos, early Greeks</p> <p>Islam</p> <p>Greek/Hellenistic to East, Africa, Western China, India</p> <p>Iron metallurgy to East Saddles, bits, bow and arrow</p>
<b>Political/ Diplomatic</b>	<p>Conquered Shang and Zhou</p> <p>Established Zhou dynasty</p> <p>Huns pushed into Europe</p> <p>Defense inspired engineering feat like the Great Wall</p>	<p>Collapse of Harappan</p>	<p>Conquered Egypt</p> <p>Turks and Mongols dynasty short lived: rule dependent on personnel (leaders), skills, institutions of sedentary people.</p>
<b>Social/ Cultural</b>	<p>Drove bands of people into civilized areas</p> <p>Maintained trade routes: Silk Road</p> <p>Protection</p> <p>Supplied animals for transportation</p> <p>Transmitted disease: Black Death to Europe in 14<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>Transfer of food crops</p>	<p>African-Saharan desert</p>	

### Comparison and Snapshot Chart

#### Part 2B, “The Classical Period in World History” 800 B.C.E. – 1000 C.E.

Core Civilizations: Middle East, Asia, China

Fringe Civilizations: Sub Saharan Africa, Northern Europe, Japan, Pacific Islands

**Ch. 10:** Know the location of the major political units and **trade routes** by 1000 C.E.

	<b>Africa</b>	<b>N. Europe</b>	<b>Japan</b>
What aspects of civilization exported or transferred	<p>To the Middle East - millet, sorghum, rice bananas</p> <p>From Asia - Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, camels, and metallurgy in 1000 B.C.E.</p> <p>From Bantu iron and sedentary agriculture (skipped copper and bronze age)</p> <p>To Egypt African divine monarchy, rituals, marriage endogeny</p> <p>Christianity and Islam from the Middle East</p> <p>Axum surpassed the Kush in 100 C.E. - adoption of Christianity, language, writing system from West Africa</p>	<p>From Romans - agricultural technology, cloth manufacturing</p> <p>From Roman, Greek, Persian influence Slavs adopted agricultural technology and metallurgy by 1000 B.C.E.</p>	<p>From China - wet rice, iron metallurgy in 200-100 B.C.E.</p> <p>Buddhism 600 C.E.</p> <p>From China - science, art, philosophy, laws,</p> <p>From China – script and bureaucracy, conscript army, Chinese legal codes, landholding,</p> <p>Matriarchal society changed to patriarchal</p>
Retained	Tribal chiefdoms	Tribal organization	Shinto religion Japanese identity
Means of Diffusion	<p>Bantu migration to southern Africa</p> <p>Traders brought Islam to Ghana/Mali in 1076 C.E. traders – salt, cloth, manufactured goods, gold</p>	<p>Slavs (Scythian state succeeded by Sarmatian) migration to Russia</p> <p>Germanic contact with Roman, Greek, Persian cultures</p>	<p>Migration</p> <p>Contact with Chinese in Yamato period</p>

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2A, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**

**Ch. 14:** What are the issues involved in using cultural areas rather than states as units of analysis?

	<b><i>Political</i></b>	<b><i>Cultural/Religious</i></b>	<b><i>Economic</i></b>
<b>African Regional Analysis</b>	<p>Combination of state and stateless societies tribal and clan organization-chiefdoms; kingship lacking concentration of power and authority</p> <p>Weakness of stateless societies - delayed response to outside pressure, mobilize for war, building projects</p>	<p>Large states ruled by dominant group; rulers reinforced authority through Muslim officials and ideology; traditions continued</p> <p>Islam provided strength for indigenous institutions and royal authority, legal code; trade; not nature of political development</p> <p>Common elements: animism, linguistic base (Bantu); creator deity, class of diviners, lineages/clans, ancestor worship</p>	<p>Settled agriculture and iron working before post classical period</p> <p>Diversified economy - local/regional trade networks; tendency to trade raw materials for manufactured products; N. Africa integrated into world economy</p> <p>Sudanic and Swahili coast most affected by Islam; importance of trade contacts</p> <p>Both men and women in market life</p>
<b>African State Analysis</b>	<p>Sudanic states - empires under central rulers</p> <p>Swahili coast - city states</p> <p>Mali/Songhay - military power and dynasty</p> <p>Ghana/Hausa - council of elders, ethnic core, rulers sacred</p> <p>Almoravids/Almohades - military conquest from Mediterranean</p> <p>Central Africa - divine kings</p> <p>Zimbabwe - 9th century, gold trade</p>	<p>Christian states in N. Africa - Egyptian Copts Ethiopian Axum</p> <p>Islam - peaceful conversion; brought universalist religion and legal system</p> <p>Yoruba - African art</p> <p>Benin - ivory and cast bronze</p>	<p>Sudanic states primarily agricultural economy</p> <p>Swahili based on trade</p>
<b>Byzantine Regional Analysis</b>	<p>Emperor Justinian did not follow the tradition of German generals controlling the military, which alienated the region surrounding Byzantine.</p>	<p>Christian fled many civilizations which were persecuting Christians and came to the Byzantine region.</p> <p>Classical way of thinking, philosophy was stressed. Both Plato and Aristotle continued to study in Byzantium.</p>	<p>Long wars and attempted conquests applied pressure to the entire region, causing many people to leave. Most of the economy comprised of farming, which was the industry that took the biggest hit.</p>
<b>Byzantine State Analysis</b>	<p>Emperor Justinian used absolute power (claimed he had divinity) to implement Corpus iuris civilis, which codified Roman law. All under the state were required to follow.</p>	<p>Official governmental conversion to Christianity made by Constantine in 312 CE.</p> <p>Emperor essentially controlled religion, which set Byzantine apart from Latin Christianity, which relied heavily on the pope.</p>	<p>Emperor Justinian – used his absolute power to implement a long series of state government reforms: changed taxes immensely, broke from Roman tradition.</p>

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2C, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**

**Ch. 20: What are the sources of change: nomadic migrations versus urban growth?**

	<b>Mongol and Timur Invasions</b>	<b>Urban Development</b>
<b>Conquests</b>	<p>4th, 10th, and 12th (Qin) C.E. in China</p> <p>1206 Chinggis Khan or Khagan supreme ruler of Mongols</p> <p>1207 defeated Xi-Xia, cities sacked, imposed tribute</p> <p>1227 defeat of Khwarazm, brought Turkic horsemen into army, Persia</p> <p>1240 ruled Kiev, continued for 2 1/2 centuries by Golden Horde;</p> <p>followed by Timur through 15th CE</p> <p>1240 invaded Hungary</p> <p>1243 victory over Seljuk Turks; open to Ottoman Turks</p> <p>1258 Baghdad seized, fall of Abbasid dynasty, opened Mesopotamia and North Africa</p> <p>1260 halted by Mamluks of Egypt</p> <p>1271 Kublai Khan defeated Song, started Yuan dynasty</p> <p>1274/80 invasions of Japan failed</p> <p>1350 Yuan dynasty failed, famines and secret society, beginning of Ming Dynasty</p> <p>1360-1405 Timur from Samarkand invaded Persia, Fertile Crescent, India, and Russia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Establishment of large cities provided base of power for conquerors (i.e. Baghdad when invaded by Buyids and Turks)</b></li> <li>• <b>Many large cities were severely disrupted by conquest and never regained previous power (i.e. most major cities in Russia after Mongol invasion)</b></li> </ul>
<b>Social/ Cultural</b>	<p>Religious tolerance; Unified legal code; Peace; 14th CE</p> <p>Black Death</p> <p>Women influence in family, refused to adopt foot binding, retained rights to property, freedom of movement</p> <p>Mongolian script</p> <p>Yuan: Mongols redefined social classes (Mongols, Islamic allies, north Chinese, ethnic Chinese); retained religious ceremonies; refused to reestablish civil service exams; patronized artists, artisans, actors, knowledge from Muslim lands; policies favored peasants</p> <p>Mongols maintained their separateness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Beliefs and practices of urbanized peoples caused decay of strong position of Islamic women after Muhammad’s death.</b></li> <li>• <b>Urban environments were a haven for philosophers and fostered scientific, mathematical and philosophical developments</b></li> </ul>
<b>Political/ Military</b>	<p>Moscow became religious/political center; tribute system, serfdom endured in Russia till 19<sup>th</sup> century</p> <p>Introduced gunpowder and canon</p> <p>Fighting units, cavalry, navy</p> <p>Military discipline</p> <p>Mongols remained dependent on tribal organization and herding</p> <p>Chinggis Khan administration for an empire based on Islamic and Chinese precedents as a universal legal code, limited period of peace and stability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Male domination of political power</b></li> <li>• <b>More centralized power base for military and political leaders; more powerful administration of legal codes</b></li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<p>Commerce flourished East/West</p> <p>Trading empires in Venice and Genoa</p> <p>Improved transportation and paper money</p> <p>Mongols control of trade typical of nomadic incursions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Skilled artisans formed labor organization for economic security</b></li> <li>• <b>Fostered creation of merchant and artisan social class</b></li> </ul>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 2, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.

**Ch. 13:** Was there a world economic network in this period, and how does it compare with the world economic system that emerged in the previous period and will emerge in the future?

	Islamic world
<b>600-1000 C.E.</b>	<p>Goat and camel nomadism among Bedouin peoples.</p> <p>Kin-related Bedouin clans linked into tribes, which distributed critical water resources.</p> <p>Cities on Western coast of Arabian Peninsula, like Mecca, were entrepots for transcontinental trade between Europe and Asia.</p> <p>Mecca was a religious center that housed the Ka’ba, a shrine venerated by Bedouins. As a result of the Ka’ba, Mecca decreed cessation of all tribal feuds during parts of the year, which encouraged Bedouin groups to come to Mecca to trade.</p> <p>Disputes between Bedouin and Jewish tribes in Medina stunted the cities economic growth.</p> <p>Islam united the Bedouin clans, decreased the rift between wealthy and poor clans, and mandated that the rich were responsible for the weak and poor.</p> <p>Muslim ships patrolled much of the Mediterranean after Arab armies conquered North Africa and Southern Spain.</p> <p>Islam revived the Afro-Eurasian trade network during the Abbasid period, which led to increased prosperity and urban growth that lasted until the 16<sup>th</sup> Century.</p> <p>The Muslim Empire was situated between other civilized cores, which encouraged long-distance trade of luxury goods.</p>
<b>1000-1450 C.E.</b>	<p>After fall of Roman and Han empires - revival of Afro-Eurasian trade; trade in luxury goods, handicrafts, tapestries, rugs, bronzes, ceramics;</p> <p>Cities linked Mediterranean to East Asia; by 9th century dominated the Mediterranean</p> <p>Rise of mawali (non-Arab converts); growth in wealth and status of merchant/landlord class</p> <p>Merchants supplying urban needs</p> <p>Active traders in S.E. Asia in 7th and 8th century</p> <p>Shrivijaya (Buddhist) and Sumatra trading empires collapsed in 13th century</p> <p>Muslims gained control of Indian commerce; brought Islamic culture</p> <p>Large scale peaceful entry; peaceful contacts, voluntary conversion</p> <p>Conversion linked traders to Indian Ocean ports</p> <p>Islam linked ancient civilizations through conquest and commercial activities</p>
<b>1450-1750 C.E.</b>	<p>Three main empires joined the Islamic nation; Ottoman, Mughal, and Safavid</p> <p>Characterized by military power, gunpowder, political absolutism, cultural renaissance</p> <p>Kingdoms differed in ethnic complexity- Shi’ism vs. Sunni Islam. Mystical Sufi Muslims predominantly found in India and Southeast Asia. Shi’ism is particularly strong in the Safavid empire (Modern-day Iran), while the Sunni’s remained dominant in the Middle East and North African lands of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>Between 1450-1750 the growth of the empires continued trading contacts, and the dissemination of the Islamic faith typified in the Islamic zone.</p> <p>Internal weaknesses were sufficient to destroy the Muslim empires, but each also failed to recognize the threat to dominance posed by the rise of the West. The West sought a globalized trade network of core zones (Europe) and dependent zones (colonial lands). The West was drawn to the Muslim Empires because of their control of luxury goods, such as spice and ivory, and their wealth of natural resources.</p> <p>Islamic missionaries in S.E. Asia limited Iberian powers to convert Asia to Catholicism. The Philippine islands saw significant conversion to Catholicism, but Asian land typically resisted conversion to Christianity.</p> <p>The Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires within the Islamic world limited European merchants to enclaves within their cities.</p> <p>Internal or regional trade remained in the hand of Asian or Muslim merchants. The Europeans increasingly won favorable trading agreements over time, usually through diplomacy and military supremacy, by manipulating the ruling elites to succumb to their trade ambitions, as with the Raj in India.</p>

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2B, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**

**Ch. 15:** Were there common patterns in the new opportunities available to and constraints placed on elite women in this period?

	Islam	Christianity
Political status	Centralized government and palaces resulted in more eunuchs and harems.	Leader of Byzantine Empire and head of the church
Legal status: personal rights, property rights	Property, inheritance, divorce rights as defined in the Quran	Increasingly limited roles for women in society. However, they were not just confined to the household or legally deprived of rights. They also were not veiled.
Education	Women received an education in order to read the Quran	Literature that came out during the Middle Ages stressed of women’s roles as assistants and comforters to men, listing house tasks to supplement there once higher status.
Function in family	Women were important members of the household until political centralization and social stratification. Their main objective at this time became being at home and caring just for the home and having children.	Submission to husband
Religions	Segregated during services.	Not as segregated during the church services, however women could not lead them.
Economic status	During Mohammed's time women’s status increased; later declined. In decentralized societies women had important roles in rituals and ceremonies.	There was a Christian emphasis on the equality of all souls and the importance of women’s monastic groups, to show an alternative to marriage. Religious figures such as Mary and others gave women a real cultural prestige, and helped counterbalance the perception by the story of Adam as women being the source of human sin.
Urban vs. Rural status	Increase in wealth resulted in women becoming secluded at home. Where women had agricultural roles society was more egalitarian.	In a rural sense, the women’s work was vital to families. However, there were familiar patterns from other societies with new limits on the conditions of women.
	Increase in urbanization resulted in reduced women’s status.	Urban women played roles in commerce and even operated craft guilds, but found themselves up against a male-dominated society.

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2C, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**  
**Ch. 19: Japanese and European feudalism**

	Japanese	European
<b>646 C.E.</b>	Taika (Nara) reforms to Sinify administration failed (Chinese influence peaked) resistance from aristocracy and Buddhist monks aristocracy returned to Japanese traditions Emperor lost power to aristocrats and provincial lords Heian (Kyoto) period, 7 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> century – Provincial aristocracy gained estates ordered local leaders to form rural militias court culture flourished – Tale of Genji	500-900 C.E. – Recovery period after fall of Rome, missionary work in northern Europe. Church copies Roman government to administer Christianity.
<b>9<sup>th</sup> century</b>	Fujiwara and Buddhists reduced imperial authority warrior leaders “bushi” governed and taxed for themselves armed forces, Samurai	500-1000 C.E. – Manorialism. Hierarchy; lords, serfs. Heavy emphasis on agriculture.
<b>11-12<sup>th</sup> century</b>	Violent period and emergence of warrior class blocked development of free peasantry rigid class barriers artisans had little social status	600 C.E. – Feudalism. Hierarchy; kings, greater lords, lesser lords, serfs. Centralization. Basis for key political, military relationships. France – Capetian kings. England – William the Conqueror.
<b>1185 C.E.</b>	Taira/Minamoto families fought in Gempei wars Minamoto established military government at Kamakura provincial military aristocracy over imperial court feudalism established, power rested in daimyo and samurai no centralized political power scholar-gentry waned	900-1000 C.E. – Spread of use of new plow, use of horses. Rise of regional centers. New crops, alfalfa, durum wheat. Strengthened economy.
<b>14<sup>th</sup> century</b>	Minamoto Ashigata Takuaji establishes Shogunate struggle with emperor in Kyoto undermines imperial and shogunate power	800-814 C.E. – Charlemagne’s Empire. Revival of education. Increase in intellectual activity.
<b>1467-1477 C.E.</b>	Onin or civil war warlords divide Japan into 300 regional states ruled by daimyos decline of court and growth of trade and merchant class led to industrial development, capitalist economy, imperialist expansion, rise of right-wing militarist regimes	814 C.E. – Charlemagne dies, kingdom divided into three areas. Beginnings of national identities, based on language and territory.
<b>15-15<sup>th</sup> century</b>	Administrative reforms created infrastructure for a unified state economic and cultural growth, public works, new crops, tools, guilds formed, women lost status-lost ritual roles in religion, replaced in theater, rise of Zen Buddhism	1215 C.E. – Magna Carta. Creation of parliaments Hundred Years’ War.

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2B, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**  
**Ch. 16: European monarchies and one of the African empires**

	<b>European Monarchs</b>	<b>African Empires</b>
<b>Increased power of monarchs/centralized power</b>	<p>1) Development of small regional armies - political structure was chaotic in 5-10th century; invasions; 6-10th century feudalism linked landlords in military alliances; 8th century Charlemagne unified Western Europe and reduced regional monarchs powers</p> <p>2) Growth of bureaucracies - Catholic supranational government centralized government based on old Roman Empire; France developed feudal monarchy, bureaucracy and court specialization in 10-13th century; Norman conquest in 1066 introduced feudal structure and sheriffs as local administrators</p> <p>3) Ability to tax - France developed taxation, court system to support military offense against England in 13th century</p> <p>4) Centralized legal codes and court system -</p> <p>5) Territorial expansion - landowning class lost monopoly over execution of war,</p>	<p>1) Aksum to the 800s. The kingdom of Ghana. Mali replaces Ghana. Zimbabwe. Trade and Muslims in East Africa.</p> <p>2) Niger River Kingdoms begin to develop (Hausa).</p> <p>3) East African Power centralized due to the increase in trade and the introduction of Islam.</p> <p>4) 4) Kingdom of Mali under Mansa Musa develops in Timbuktu, Songhai and Gao (1300).</p>
<b>Limited power of monarchs</b>	<p>1) Germany, Low Countries, Italy remained fragmented</p> <p>2) Church had power of excommunication and wealth; diminished with rise of new intellectual spirit</p> <p>3) Magna Carta in England established principle of requiring the monarch to consult the aristocrat controlled parliament; right to approve taxation</p> <p>4) Western capitalism - more expansive and extensive contacts with other cultures than Africa or Japan; Hanseatic League; technological innovations faster than Other regions; increased agricultural productivity and increased population; urbanization and merchant class; peasants became more free about 800 C.E.; merchants had greater freedom than other civilizations; formed guilds;</p>	<p>1) Islam did not penetrate inner Africa, therefore tribes remained somewhat fragmented.</p> <p>1) 2) Introduction of Christianity and the fall of the Roman Empire Northern Africa conjoined, but also isolated.</p> <p>2) 3) African tribes begin to war over conflicting beliefs (Christianity, Islam).</p> <p>3) 4) Islam conquest over N. Africa.</p>



**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2C, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**

**Ch. 18:** Contrast the economic, social, cultural, and political role of cities such as Hangzhou (Guangzhou or Canton), Samarkand, Timbuktu, Cairo, and Venice

	<b>Hangzhou</b>	<b>Venice</b>
<b>Political</b>	Northern nomads overthrew Liao in 1115 and invaded northern frontiers of the Song empire. Song forced to flee south to Yellow River basin and establish a new capital in Hangzhou.	election of Republic's first Doge in 697 B.C.E.  diplomacy by competitive governments of city-states
<b>Economic</b>	<p>Yangdi's Grand Canal, over 1200 miles long linked north with Yangtze River basin. Canals facilitated bureaucratic control and economic exchange.</p> <p>Tang conquests opened trade routes to civilized cores of Eurasia.</p> <p>Improved agricultural productivity. South major food producer of empire.</p> <p>South opened to migration and commercial development.</p> <p>Merchants direct trade with foreign ports in S.E. Asia and Asia. Location allowed traders and artisans to prosper. Commerce and paper money economy (11th century) in urban centers. Commercial organization; forms of credit; deposit shops, credit vouchers. developed. Chinese merchant marine, junks.</p>	<p>technological innovation &gt; increased agricultural production &gt; increased economic prosperity &gt;</p> <p>development of regional centers of trade and a series of conquest on Adriatic coast to control ports</p> <p>led West in banking and trade; active commerce and luxury items imported from Asia: more imports than famine" threatened European economy with collapse</p> <p>limited roles of women in economy; patriarchal</p> <p>recurrent famine after 1300 &gt; vulnerable to plague &gt;</p>
<b>Social</b>	<p>10% of population lived in cities.</p> <p>Land taken from aristocratic land holdings more equitably distributed among free peasants.</p> <p>Scholar-gentry replaced regional aristocracy as the local elite.</p> <p>Status of women declined in male-dominate hierarchy. Women excluded from education; footbinding.</p>	social order expanded to include urban residents and some peasants became virtually free landholders
<b>Cultural</b>	<p>Renaissance Confucianism - hostile to foreign thought, less receptive to foreign ideas and technology</p> <p>Emphasis on tradition, social hierarchy, and gender distinction</p> <p>Cities had marketplace, parks, restaurants, teahouses, popular entertainment.</p>	<p>-formal educational system developed &gt; medieval</p> <p>-technology advanced - ironwork and timekeeping;</p> <p>-center of Renaissance culture; increased wealth &gt;</p>

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**

**Ch. 12:** Compare Islam and Christianity

	<b>Islamic Arabs</b>	<b>Christianity</b>
<b>Early stages</b>	<p>Created first global civilization - Europe, Asia, Africa</p> <p>Islam movement transcended clan and class divisions, Arabic political unity</p> <p>Directed military culture of bedouin outward against unbelievers, south booty</p> <p>Conquest of Mesopotamia, northern Africa, Persia, Iberia, N. India (Sasanian)</p> <p>Monotheism, legal codes, egalitarianism, sense of community appealed to other cultures</p> <p>Class society - Arabs; mawali (converts); dhimmi (tolerated if paid taxes); slaves</p>	<p>Leader of Byzantine Empire and head of the church was thought to be divine ruler.</p> <p>Defined by Bible, which made women subordinate to men in all aspects.</p> <p>Submission to husband.</p> <p>Veneration of Mary and other female religious figures gave women real cultural prestige.</p> <p>Less segregated religious services, though women could not lead them.</p> <p>Christian emphasis on equality of all souls.</p> <p>Counterbalanced Biblical emphasis on Eve as source of human sin.</p>
<b>Later stages</b>	<p>Cities along western coast of Arabian peninsula, centers of transcontinental trade</p> <p>Replaced Afro-Euroasian trading</p> <p>Umayyad Empire capital in Damascas</p> <p>Abbasids capital in Baghdad, urban growth and prosperity from trade</p> <p>Created bureaucratic empire, absolutism, luxurious palaces lifestyles, imperial system, mosque and palace construction, learning flourished (religious, legal, philosophy, science and math), diffused Indian</p>	<p>Increasingly limited roles for women in society. However, they were not just confined to the household or legally deprived of rights. They also were never veiled.</p>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 2B, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.

#### Ch. 15: Gender systems and changes

	Islam	Christianity
Political status	Centralized government and palaces resulted in more eunuchs and harems.	Leader of Byzantine Empire and head of the church (ordained by God) Women could retain the throne while maintaining ceremonial power of office
Legal status: personal rights, property rights	Property, inheritance, divorce rights as defined in the Quran	Defined by the Bible Women were subordinate to men in all aspects Not confined to the household
Education	Women received an education in order to read the Quran	Submission to husband
Function in family	Submission to husband, part of harem, one of multiple wives	-Veneration of Mary & other female religious figures gave women real cultural prestige -Counterbalanced Biblical emphasis on Eve as source of human sin
Religions	During Mohammed's time women's status increased; later declined. In decentralized societies women had important roles in rituals and ceremonies.	-Less segregated religious services (but women could not lead them) -Christian emphasis on equality of all souls -Monastic groups provided alternative to marriage
Economic status	Increase in wealth resulted in women becoming secluded at home. Where women had agricultural roles society was more egalitarian.	-Women could take part in local commerce and operate craft guilds but were hindered by male-dominated organizations -mostly assistants and comforters to men
Urban vs. Rural status	Increase in urbanization resulted in reduced women's status.	-numerous urban lower classes in which women were inferior to men

**Comparison and Snapshot Chart**  
**Part 2B, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.**

**Ch. 17: Aztec Empire and Inca Empire (Differences are highlighted)**

	<b>Aztec</b>	<b>Inca</b>
<b>Political Administration</b>	semi-divine emperor supported by nobility nobility became personnel of the state imperial and militaristic limited success against nomadic people on frontiers; recognized indigenous ethnic groups in return for recognition of sovereignty	<b>Ruler thought of as sun’s representative on Earth</b> Vulnerable to interior destruction Recognized local rulers in return for sovereignty
<b>Commerce</b>	tribute based on agriculture City-states	Nobility = warriors and state bureaucrats
<b>Agricultural Systems</b>	imperial redistribution of goods regulated mixed economy controlled by state	<b>Incan state more integrated</b>
<b>Social Class</b>	<b>more open to trade and more developed trading system</b> <b>markets, merchant class more developed</b>	<b>relied more on state distribution of goods</b> <b>mountainous regions more isolated</b>
<b>Belief systems</b>	extensive sedentary agriculture controlled by the state	Hierarchical society
<b>Cultural/Intellectual</b>	<b>Nobility became more powerful</b> <b>War captives used as sacrifices</b> emperor was semi divine nobility tied to kinship; associated with priesthood and military serfs, scribes, artisans, healers	<b>Property could pass through male or female lines, split inheritance</b> <b>No merchant class</b>
	cosmology (Tlaloc, Quetzakotl) pantheon of Gods, animism temple complexes associated with state power	<b>Split inheritance</b> Cultural diversity
	<b>extensive human sacrifice as weapon of political terror</b> ; religious act, population control, lack of protein. lacked technological sophistication; no wheel, knotted string for accounts, enumeration. monumental architecture large agricultural projects, irrigation, roads	<b>better metallurgy</b>  <b>lacked writing system</b>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 2C, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.

#### Ch. 21: Compare European and sub-Saharan African contacts with the Islamic world?

	European contacts	Sub-Saharan contacts
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ottomans took over lands previously owned by Abbasid caliphate</li> <li>• Eastern Europe conquered by Arabs</li> <li>• Much of the Byzantine Empire fell to the Arab Umayyads</li> </ul>	<p>Between 640 and 700 C.E. northern Africa fell to Muslim armies. In 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries Almoravids, Almohades (Berbers) invaded sub-Saharan region from the Mediterranean region of northern Africa. Large Sudanic states (Mali and then Songhay) ruled by dominant group; empires under strong central rulers with provincial sub-kings based on agriculture; Hausa peoples of northern Nigeria built states in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>Swahili coast: city-states based on trade; after 10<sup>th</sup> century Islam supported the growth of kingship; rulers reinforced authority through Muslim officials and ideology; Islam provided strength for indigenous institutions and royal authority.</p>
<b>Cultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslim scholars preserved Greek writings and transmitted them to West (through Islamic filter)</li> <li>• Islam traveled from the Middle east, across northern Africa, and into southern Spain- Moors and lasting Islamic cultural influence even after their expulsion (i.e. architecture)</li> <li>• Muslim influence in eastern Mediterranean through modern times</li> </ul>	<p>Muslims arrived as traders and began a peaceful conversion process. Islam spread from cities to the countryside. Islam - peaceful conversion; brought universalist religion and legal system; common law for merchants, provided a literate bureaucracy to aid the process of government; doctrine of equality put Africans, Berbers, and Arabs on an equal footing.</p> <p>Islam forced to accommodate religious practices in the Sudan. Relatively high status accorded women in Sudanic society and practice of matrilineal descent remained unchanged by Islam.</p> <p>Mali: Jenne and Timbuktu trading, cultural and educational centers.</p> <p>Songhay: represented a cultural fusion of Islam with indigenous traditions.</p> <p>On Swahili coast ruling families and merchants converted to Islam, while much of the population retained their indigenous beliefs. Bantu language adopted Arabic words. Islamic cultural influence limited to the African elite of the cities.</p>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afro-Eurasian trade network revived by Muslim Arabs</li> <li>• European merchants began to challenge the Arabs in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean as a result of the rise of the West</li> </ul>	<p>Mali (under Sundiata) depended on agriculture and control of trade routes linking gold fields to the south with the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Songhay: flourished on gold trade during 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. By 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries traders from Persian Gulf established a foothold on the Swahili eastern coast of Africa. By 13<sup>th</sup> centuries Muslim families ruled city-states including Mogadishu, Mombasa, Malindi, etc. Cities exchanged ivory, gold, iron slaves, and animals for the African interior for luxury goods across the Indian Ocean to Arabia, Persia, and India.</p> <p>Muslim demand for slaves and the commercialization of the region intensified the practice of slavery.</p>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3, “The World Shrinks,” 1450-1750 C.E.

**Ch. 22:** What are the debates about the timing and extent of European predominance in the world economy

	European Monarchy	Asian Empire
1450-1750	West became commercially active and developed a strong manufacturing sector resulting in overseas expansion and commercial dominance. Movement from feudal monarchy to centralized nation-state, either absolute monarchy or parliamentary monarchy	Asia became opened up for European commercial development via the sea
1500s	<p>Atlantic trade routes hurt the Mediterranean economy</p> <p>Contacts with Asia led to improvements in technology</p> <p>Printing helped to expand technological developments</p> <p>Mapmaking, shipbuilding, navigational instruments</p> <p>Substantial price inflation</p> <p>Gold and silver imports forced prices up</p> <p>Population increase and product demand caused prices to increase</p> <p>Great trading companies formed to invest in colonial markets</p> <p>Commerce stimulated manufacturing</p> <p>Specialized agricultural regions emerged</p> <p>Stimulated new growth</p> <p>New rural and urban proletariat</p> <p>Mercantilism supported internal and international trade,</p> <p>Manufacturing, and colonial development</p> <p>New prosperity for all classes and mass consumerism.</p>	<p>Ming Dynasty declines</p> <p>Europe tried to enlarge presence in Japan</p> <p>Centralization of Japan.</p> <p>Asian Trading Sea Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• offered silks, spice, paper, and porcelain</li> </ul> <p>Portuguese seize control</p> <p>Egypt/India naval defeat by Portugal, was the last resistance</p> <p>Spanish invade Philippines</p> <p>Successful Korea campaigns</p>
1600s	Scientific Revolution	<p>Christianity banned &amp; Japanese isolation</p> <p>Portuguese loose domination</p>
1700s	<p>Feudal balance between monarchs and nobles broke down. Monarchs gained new powers in warfare and tax collection</p> <p>State supported international trade, manufacturing, and colonial development</p> <p>Western States, France and Britain, fought for colonial empires</p> <p>Adam Smith maintained markets should operate w/o government interference.</p> <p>Agricultural advances, new technology, internal and international commerce spurred manufacturing.</p> <p>Rapid population growth after 1730 with jobs in manufacturing.</p>	<p>Europeans introduce New World crops,</p> <p>Dutch captured Portuguese fort, and built a sea port at Java</p> <p>Dutch allowed in Japan</p>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3, “The World Shrinks,” 1450 - 1750 C.E.

**Ch. 22:** Imperial systems: European monarchy compared with a land-based Asian empire.

	European Monarchy	Asian Empire
1450-1750  1500s	<p>West became commercially active and developed a strong manufacturing sector resulting in overseas expansion and commercial dominance. Movement from feudal monarchy to centralized nation-state, either absolute monarchy or parliamentary monarchy.</p> <p>Atlantic trade routes hurt the Mediterranean economy</p> <p>Contacts with Asia led to improvements in technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>printing helped to expand technological developments</li> <li>mapmaking, shipbuilding, navigational instruments</li> </ul> <p>Substantial price inflation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gold and silver imports forced prices up</li> <li>population increase and product demand caused prices to increase</li> </ul> <p>Great trading companies formed to invest in colonial markets</p> <p>Commerce stimulated manufacturing</p> <p>Specialized agricultural regions emerged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stimulated population growth and urbanization</li> <li>new rural and urban proletariat</li> </ul> <p>Mercantilism supported internal and international trade, manufacturing, and colonial development</p> <p>New prosperity for all classes</p>	<p>The Ming withdrew from international trading in 1433, focused on internal development</p> <p>Chinese civilization experienced agricultural and commercial growth and supported a population larger than all of Western Europe combined.</p> <p>China’s bureaucracy was more powerful than any other.</p> <p>China also had some of the most advanced technology, though their guns were not as good as the west’s.</p> <p>Later corruption and incompetence crippled China.</p> <p>Japanese had powerful rulers who restored the shogunate</p>
1600s	Scientific Revolution	<p>Ming toppled in China by the Manchus, founded the Qing dynasty</p> <p>Tokugawa shoguns gained power</p>
1700s	<p>Feudal balance between monarchs and nobles broke down. Monarchs gained new powers in warfare and tax collection.</p> <p>State supported international trade, manufacturing, and colonial development.</p> <p>Western states, France and Britain, fought for colonial empires</p> <p>Adam Smith maintained markets should operate w/o government interference</p> <p>Agricultural advances, new technology, internal and international commerce spurred manufacturing</p> <p>Rapid population growth after 1730 with jobs in manufacturing</p>	<p>Taxes in China lowered by Qing, who also made unsuccessful attempts to counter powerful landlords</p> <p>Chinese merchant class boomed after end of Ming restrictions</p> <p>Qing in decline, public works spending down</p> <p>Chinese vulnerable by the time of conflicts with Europeans</p>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3A, “The Postclassical Era” 600-1450 C.E.

**Ch. 22:** How does the world economic system of this period compare with the world economic network of the previous period?

	<b>Shift in international trade leadership by 1400</b>
<b>Old Order in Decline</b>	<p>Middle East: Abbasid defeated by Mongols in 1253; landlords seized land, peasants regressed into serfdom; agricultural productivity declined; tax revenues dropped; Turks focused on conquest; decline of interest in international trade, Muslim active in Indian Ocean commerce; intellectual vigor shifted to religion and away from philosophy and science; rise of Sufis</p> <p>China: decline of Mongol empire; Ming (1368-1644) replaced Yuan in China; state-sponsored trading expeditions, brief expansion in international trade to India, Middle East, and eastern Africa ended in 1433; technological world leaders; high costs and opposition from Confucian bureaucrats; settlements in Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia; economically prosperous; focused on internal economic development; shut off from technological and scientific dynamism of post-1500 West</p> <p>Polynesia in isolation from world trade network; island groups became more isolated; unexposed to European diseases; lacked metallurgy.</p> <p>Aztec and Incan internal political difficulties; disintegrating due to internal stresses; lacked technology; unexposed to diseases</p> <p>Africa: had metallurgy; exposed to European diseases; less isolated than other civilizations</p>
<b>Western Dynamism</b>	<p>Renaissance created economic, cultural dynamism</p> <p>Urban economic growth spurred commerce; Venice merchants sought new markets; city-states supported merchants to generated new tax revenues</p> <p>Technology; ironworking, timekeeping, shipbuilding, mapmaking (see “Longitude” by Dava Sobel)</p> <p>Mongol empire provided access to Asian technology; compass, astrolabe,</p> <p>Ottoman expansion threatened trade; explorations to bypass Muslim dominated routes to Asia</p> <p>Religious fervor; church accepted capitalist principles; links between church and state stimulated wider world contacts (I.e. Iberia)</p> <p>Population growth</p> <p>Political centralization; rise of nation states</p> <p>Atlantic exploration : unfavorable balance of trade with Asia and sense of weakness in comparison to other civilizations led to search for new trade routes to avoid Ottoman dominance of eastern Mediterranean</p> <p>Incentives: land grants given to colonists; large plantation estates; gold</p> <p>Slavery on plantations with cash crops</p>



## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3, “The World Shrinks,” 1450 - 1750 C.E.

#### Ch. 23: Imperial systems: European monarchy compared with a land-based Asian empire

	European Monarchy	Land-based Asian Empires
Participation in Global Economy	<p>Fundamental shift in international exchange-food, disease, manufactured goods, colonization</p> <p>15th Century - Portugal, Spain 16-17th Century - Br., Dutch, Fr. Africa more incorporated, Americas added,</p> <p>Spain and Portugal lost lead in colonization because of the lighter, faster ships developed by the British and the Dutch</p> <p>Trading Network: mercantilism support exports (British legislation to turn colonies into dependent regions); tariffs discouraged competition</p> <p>Core Regions: Br., Fr., Dutch; manufactured goods, control of shipping, monopoly of banking and commercial services</p> <p>Dependent Zones: exploited by West (Eastern Europe, Asia, Colonies); production of raw materials, bullion; plantation agriculture; cash crops slave trade</p>	<p>China self sufficient, no rivals</p> <p><b>China’s navy and government regulation of trade kept Western trade activities in check and prevented any Western ports, except for Portugal’s Macao</b></p> <p>Ottoman not dedicated to commerce or control of trade networks; defeated at Lepanto in 16<sup>th</sup>, <b>ended last naval opposition to Europe</b></p> <p>Japan isolated</p> <p><b>Japan more open than China to Christian missions as well as Western guns and ships, yet Japanese leaders skeptical of Westerners</b></p> <p>India manufacturing declined</p>
Advanced Technology	<p>Resulted in increased population growth from new food crops and increased trade</p>	<p>India gradually colonized by Britain and France as Mughals declined</p> <p>Russia outside network</p> <p>Eastern Europe supplied grain to West</p>
Expansionist Explorations	<p>Trading network enforced by military technology, naval gunnery, innovations in navigation (deep-draught, round hulled ships, compass, mapmaking)</p> <p>Africa - Sp., Port. Indonesia - Dutch Pacific - Sp. India - Port. N. America - Br., Fr. West Indies - Br., Fr., Dutch</p> <p><b>Competition led to colonial rivalries and the Seven Years War</b></p> <p>fought in Europe, Asia, and America Often more fighting between European nations than against other civilizations</p>	

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3C, “The World Shrinks 1450-1750”

#### Ch. 27: Coercive labor systems: slavery and other coercive labor systems in the Americas

	Slavery	Analysis
Pre-European slave trade	Captives taken in war; female slavery for households; slavery form of servitude to gain wealth and status;	Africa remained politically independent and culturally autonomous; Islam consolidated its position in sub-Saharan and East Africa;
Sub-Saharan and East African slave trade	Trans-Saharan, Red Sea, East African traded 3 million slaves in Islamic territories; mostly for sexual and domestic employment; Swahili trading towns continued commerce of ivory, gold, and slaves for Middle Eastern markets; Zanzibar produced cloves with slave labor; 1804 rise of Muslim Hausa state at Sokoto and Islamization in West Africa;	Break up of Songhay and wars between states produced many war captives to be sold into slavery;
Atlantic slave trade	Portuguese established trade forts in effort to control gold trade; constructed alliances with African rulers; used Christian missionaries in Benin and Kongo; 1450-1850 over 12 million slaves shipped from Africa; 80% in 18th century; Brazil received over 40%; In 16th century most slaves from Sengambia; 17th from west and central Africa; 18th from interior states of Asante and Dahomey Slaves arrived at coast as a result of warfare and purchase and movement by indigenous traders; as many as one-third died on way to shipping ports; 18% died on ships; Africans replaced Indians and indentured Europeans as agricultural laborers; mined gold and silver; In 17th century outnumbered Europeans in Lima; American slaves: hierarchy based on origin and color; on Caribbean islands high mortality; under 10% of population; manumission uncommon; Brazil: more diverse; slaves freed and miscegenation was common; slaves 35% of population, equal number of color free; escaped slaves formed independent communities (Palmares); Brazil abolition of slavery in 1888	Atlantic trade opened opportunity for expansion and intensification of slavery; increasing centralization and hierarchy developed in enslaving societies; inland states became intermediaries in trade and formed autocratic regimes (Asante till 1820 and Akan); Europeans gave external focus to slave trade, primarily in males; exchange of firearms for slaves shifted balance of power to slaving rulers; new states rose because of trade; population one-half of what it would have been without the trade; contributed to emerging Atlantic capitalism, while also making African economies dependent on European trade linked to slave economy; Causes: labor for intensive agriculture (sugar plantations in Atlantic islands); profit (though no more than other ventures); resupply to New World; triangular trade flow; exchange of firearms for slaves enabled states to utilize slave trade as means of enlarging political power; Causes for end of slavery: demand for slaves declined in 19th century; social and philosophical reversion for slavery; evangelical religious groups began to advocate end of slave trade; Britain suppressed slave trade; 18th century Enlightenment condemnation;

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3C, “The World Shrinks 1450-1750”

**Ch. 26:** Comparative knowledge of empire (i.e., general empire building in Asia, Africa, and Europe)

	Islamic Empires in Early Modern Age	Analysis
<b>Ottoman peaked in 17th</b>	<p>Mongol invasions of 13th and 14th centuries destroyed Muslim unity.</p> <p>1453 captured Constantinople; navy dominated eastern Mediterranean;</p> <p>Military leaders; Turkic horsemen became warrior aristocracy; built regional power bases; imperial armies dominated by Janissary infantry, controlled artillery and firearms; large bureaucracy headed by a vizier</p> <p><b>Decline:</b> as empire grew sultans lost contact with subjects; conflict over imperial succession weakened the empire; corrupt bureaucracy; regional officials used revenues for own purposes; empire too extensive to be maintained; as a conquest state, declined once acquisition of new territory ceased; oppressed peasants fled land; military efficiency deteriorated, Janissaries blocked needed military reform in comparison to Europeans; Portuguese naval victories broke Muslim dominance over Indian trade, loss of revenues; inflation stimulated by importation of New World bullion; religious leaders blocked Western innovation;</p>	<p><b>Similarities:</b> dynasties originated from Turkic nomadic cultures; religious fervor for conversion; based on military conquest and oriented toward military classes; success dependent on use of firearms; absolute monarch; revenues from taxation of agrarian, indigenous populations;</p> <p>Ottoman and Safavid - recruited captured slave youths into the army and bureaucracy; warrior aristocracies shared power with monarch; when central power weakened resulted in flight from the land and rebellion; encouraged handicraft production and trade; women subordinate;</p> <p><b>Decline:</b> quality of central administration, corruption; rulers and succession; power of regional aristocracy with control over revenues; abandonment of land by oppressed peasants;</p>
<b>Safavids</b>	<p>Defeated by Ottomans at Chaldiran in 1514, firearms were decisive factor; from family of Sufi followers; Turkic warriors assigned villages; Persians recruited into imperial bureaucracy; Abbas I attempted to make empire center of international trade and Islamic culture (improved transportation and built mosques)</p> <p><b>Decline:</b> weak succession or rulers; 1772 Isfahan fell to Afghani invaders;</p>	<p>Made little effort to adopt European technological advances; weakened the economic base of the empires as revenues and profits were drained off by foreigners; reduced to economic dependency; Western dominance of the seas by the 18th century</p>
<b>Africans</b>	<p>Slave trade begins with Portuguese, who establish bases on West Coast in early 1500s</p> <p>Kongo becomes Slave Center under Alfonse I</p> <p>Zulu move northward, conquering much of sub-Saharan Africa with superior metallurgy</p> <p><b>Decline</b> Fall of the Songhai Empire in 1590 by Moroccans, due to weakened government, succession disputes and the use of firearms. Moroccans take control of Saharan gold roads. Slave trade makes Africa dependent on European revenue. Demographics blown out of proportion due to the decrease in males.</p>	<p><b>Differences:</b> Africa was defeated through the victimization of the slave trade and bitter city-state rivalries, often pawns in the greater scheme of Europe. The introduction of firearms and greedy rule led to a teetering balance of power.</p>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3C, “The World Shrinks 1450-1750”

**Ch. 26:** Comparative knowledge of empire (i.e., general empire building in Asia, Africa, and Europe)

	Islamic Empires in Early Modern Age	Analysis
<b>Ottoman peaked in 17th</b>	<p>Mongol invasions of 13th and 14th centuries destroyed Muslim unity.</p> <p>1453 captured Constantinople; navy dominated eastern Mediterranean;</p> <p>Military leaders; Turkic horsemen became warrior aristocracy; built regional power bases; imperial armies dominated by Janissary infantry, controlled artillery and firearms; large bureaucracy headed by a vizier</p> <p><b>Decline:</b> as empire grew sultans lost contact with subjects; conflict over imperial succession weakened the empire; corrupt bureaucracy; regional officials used revenues for own purposes; empire too extensive to be maintained; as a conquest state, declined once acquisition of new territory ceased; oppressed peasants fled land; military efficiency deteriorated, Janissaries blocked needed military reform in comparison to Europeans; Portuguese naval victories broke Muslim dominance over Indian trade, loss of revenues; inflation stimulated by importation of New World bullion; religious leaders blocked Western innovation;</p>	<p><b>Similarities:</b> dynasties originated from Turkic nomadic cultures; religious fervor for conversion; based on military conquest and oriented toward military classes; success dependent on use of firearms; absolute monarch; revenues from taxation of agrarian, indigenous populations;</p> <p>Ottoman and Safavid - recruited captured slave youths into the army and bureaucracy; warrior aristocracies shared power with monarch; when central power weakened resulted in flight from the land and rebellion; encouraged handicraft production and trade; women subordinate;</p> <p><b>Decline:</b> quality of central administration, corruption; rulers and succession; power of regional aristocracy with control over revenues; abandonment of land by oppressed peasants;</p>
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<b>Mughals peaked in 1605</b>	<p>Turkic invaders, led by Babur, invaded India in 1526; son, Akbar, consolidated Mughal conquests in North and central India; Life of court women improved, elsewhere declined;</p> <p>Advanced policy of reconciliation with Hindu subjects; encouraged intermarriage, abolished head taxes, respected Hindu customs; Hindus placed in administration; invented a new faith incorporating Muslim and Hindu beliefs; Hindu and Muslim warrior aristocracy granted land and labor; introduced reforms, alcohol, women encouraged to remarry, discouraged child marriages, prohibited <i>sati</i>, seclusion in markets; emperors wives had influence</p> <p><b>Decline:</b> Aurangzeb’s ambition to control all India and to rid Islam of Hindu influences; drained treasury and weakened bureaucracy; internal revolt; growing autonomy of local leaders; measures against Hindus commenced; head tax restored; Marattas of western India and Sikhs in the northwest;</p>	<p><b>Differences:</b> Mughals ruled over mostly non-Muslim; Ottomans a mixture of Muslims and Christians; Safavids Shi’a Muslims; others were Sunni</p> <p>Firearms: nomads no longer were able to dominate sedentary peoples</p>

## Comparison and Snapshot Chart

### Part 3C, “The World Shrinks 1450-1750”

**Ch. 28:** Compare Russia’s interaction with the west with the interaction of one of the following (Ottoman Empire, China, Tokugawa Japan, Mughal India) with the west.  
Compare China/Japan with India.

	<b>China/Japan</b>	<b>Russia</b>
Social/Cultural	<p>Marginally affected by European arrival; European ideas had minimal impact; Asians not interested in converting to Christianity; Islam blocked spread of Christianity; opted for isolation</p> <p><b>China:</b> missionaries sought access to the court; Chinese interested in scientific and technical knowledge; won few converts among hostile scholar-gentry; regarded Europeans as barbarian;</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> Hideyoshi less tolerant of Christianity; restricted foreign influence; persecution during 1590s; Ieyasu broadened campaign to isolate Japan; western books banned; new-Confucian philosophy gave way to “National Learning”;</p>	<p>Aside from nobility, little social stratification. Few artisans, inadequate merchant class.</p> <p>Russia was dependent on serfdom as a labor source.</p> <p>Peter the Great brought the army, local administration, and the Orthodox church under greater autocratic control.</p>
Economic	<p>Muslim traders dominated the commerce; central control and military force were absent; Europeans controlled sea power; controlled spice exports; participated in existing economic system rather than dominating it; Portuguese</p> <p><b>China:</b> China manufactured paper, porcelain, and silk textiles; arrival of American food crops allowed cultivation in marginal areas; by 1800 population over 300 million; Chinese manufacturers in demand in Asia and Europe; trade to Europeans allowed in Canton and Macao; Zhenghe expedition demonstrated potential for global expansion but limited profits discouraged more investment;</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> From 1616 merchants confined to few ports, Deshima; exchanged firearms, clocks, and printing presses for Japanese silver, copper, and artisan products;</p>	<p>State handled trade and industrialization. Expansive economy to support military conquest, a substantial nobility, and population growth. Agriculture and industrial production lagged behind Western standards.</p> <p>Most profitable trade with central Asia.</p> <p>Economy relied on a coercive labor system and a repressive serfdom.</p> <p>Nobility enjoyed a position of power because of its authority over the peasantry and its service to the state.</p>
Political/Diplomatic	<p>Asian states too strong to be conquered by Europeans</p> <p><b>China:</b> had Ming dynasty (1368-1644); best organized bureaucracy and military in the world;</p> <p><b>Japan:</b> firearms revolutionized local warfare and influenced political development;</p>	<p>Russia had political dominance over central Asia.</p> <p>Greater centralization, strengthened nobility. Nobility served as primary source of recruits for the bureaucracy and military.</p>